The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 398.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1795. Vol. III

BIOGRAPHY.

COLONEL OSWALD.

The death of every valuable citizen, cuſtom renders it neceſſary, commonly to recognize. The news papers, on the occaſion, ſeems conſtituted the handmaid of generous euſogium and panegyric, and from this ineſtimable vehicle, we never fail to accompliſh our friendly wiſhes.

Let us then avail ourſelves of this opportunity, in lamenting the death of Col. ELEAZER OSWALD of this city PRINTER.

It will undoubtedly be owned, that he was an honeſt and upright man, in all his concernments. Affability accompanied him with good common ſenſe—He poſſeſſed one of the beſt of hearts, nor would it be ſtraying from the language of veracity herſelf, to declare that he was maſter of every ſocial virtue, which could add to friendſhip, or even humanity. He loved his friends, and abhorred his enemies, with a manly ardor. To the former, he ſtrictly adhered, nor ever ſhunned or deſerted them, under the clouds of embarreſſment or diſtreſs, and when neceſſary, the latter he was ſure to oppoſe, with formidable ſpirit and perſeverence, if not always with ſucceſs! Like Alexander, of old he was reſolute and brave. He would never pay tribute to Cæſar, where the claim was unjuſt—He diſregarded the terrors of the great, and the contumelies of the deſpotic—and as ſoon as his *honor* was queſtioned or moleſted, his ſenſibility, quick, like lightning, ſummoned him to the martial ſpot, where he maintained the inviolable ſtandard, and acted as the governor of his own liberties.

Inherently, a firm Republican, from nature, he prided in pure ſtern *equality*; and always eſpouſed the *rights* of *man*.—Attached in a moſt pre-eminent degree to the *liberty of the preſs*, he independently manifeſted more determined zeal for this invaluable privilege, than any printer, perhaps, before his day, on the main of America. He ſpoke, printed and publiſhed his own ſentiments, and the ſentiments of every freeman at all hazards, in ſpite of party, or courtly vengeance, freely without reſtraint, and full without denial. The public good and common information to the people, having influenced his motives, he was never known in one ſingle inſtance, to betray or ſurrender the author of any anonymous piece or publication, which was delivered him, however urged, importuned or acted upon!

True he was not exempt from ſome failings, and ſhew me the perſon without them? The ſun has never yet ſhone on ſuch a perſon! Yet the coverlet of charity will chearfully introduce a benign protection in favour of the deceaſed—and in the enumeration of many virtues lull his errors in the depth of oblivion!

And here let us not omit one ſpecial evidence. When private buſineſs led him to England, the war in France took place. Though a ſtranger to their language and cuſtoms he proceeded to France, and ſtept as a volunteer in defence of their glorious cauſe—And let it now be recorded to his juſt applauſe, that he was the firſt American Patriot, whoſe perſonal valour diſplayed itſelf under Gallic banners. [*Phila.*]

Andrew and William Ramſay

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their ſtore in King-ſtreet,

Old Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds.

and quarter caſks.

Port, do. do.
Liſbon, do. do.
Sherry, do. do.
Malaga, do. do.
Claret in caſes of four dozen each.
Bottled Porter in Caſks.
Molaſſes in Hhds.
Spaniſh Hides.

Alexandria, Oct 20, 1795. 3 w.

City of Waſhington, Commiſſioner's Office, October 15, 1795.

THE commiſſioners hereby give notice that they will receive propoſals until the 15th day of December next, for the following contracts:

6000 buſhels of good unſlacked Stone Lime;
800 barrels of good ſound well-cured Pork;
1500 buſhels of good bolted Indian Corn;

All the ſaid articles to be delivered in the city of Waſhington. The lime to be delivered at the rate of not leſs than 600 buſhels per month, after the building ſeaſon commences, and at leaſt that quantity to be delivered in the courſe of the winter. The meal at the rate of 120 buſhels per month, commencing the firſt delivery on the firſt of January next. The pork at any time during the winter that may be moſt agreable to the contractor.

Such reaſonable advances will be made as the nature of the contracts require on bond with approved ſecurity being given for the performance.

By Order.

T. JOHNSON, Sec.

2m

Caution to all ſhip Owners

And Maſters of Veſſels.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, and made his elope, a certain perſon, who called himſelf WILLIAM HUNTER, and ſhipped as firſt officer on board the ſhip Maryland, now under the command of *Thomas M. Speak*, after receiving an advance of forty-five dollars, then lodging in the houſe of Mr. *George Rutter*, in Union ſtreet. The ſaid deſerter, as he ſays, is a native of Maſſachuſetts Bay, N. E. He had on, when he ſhipped, a blue ſailor's jacket and trouſers, a red caſſimere veſt, ſtriped and ſpotted with black; is about the age of 26; ſwarthy complexion; tied hair, not very long. Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaway in any gaol of the United States, or delivers him to Mr. Charles Turner of Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward. JOSEPH M. SPEAK.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, from off the common of Alexandria, a bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, five years old next ſpring, has a ſore on his back, occaſioned by the cart-ſaddle, he has a blazed face, and carries his mane on the wrong ſide. Whoever returns ſaid horſe to me, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges.

HENRY M'GOUGH.

Alexandria, Oct. 20, 1795.

To the Public.

WHEREAS a falſe report has been circulated, intimating that I had declined my buſineſs as *Tallow Chandler* and *Soap boiler*—I am under the neceſſity of informing my cuſtomers, and the inhabitants of Alexandria and its neighbourhood, that I ſtill continue buſineſs as uſual, at my manufactory adjoining the gaol and fronting the market-houſe, where my former cuſtomers may be ſupplied, and I deſire them to receive my grateful acknowledgments for their former favors; and I alſo aſſure thoſe who may incline to favour me hereafter with their cuſtom that they ſhall be carefully attended, on the moſt reaſonable notice, being truly deſirous of rendering general ſatisfaction. ALEXANDER PERRY.

October 19, '95.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he intends ſhortly to leave Alexandria, to carry on the BREWING and DISTILLING buſineſs, in that extenſive and convenient

BREWERY and DISTILLERY

at the Little Falls of Potomack, the property of PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, Eſq—Therefore requeſts all thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted, to furniſh their accounts, that proviſion may be made for the ſettlement, by

JAMES KERR.

WHO offers for ſale, 40,000 acres of moſt excellent LAND, on the Cumberland and Laural rivers, County of Lincoln, and the ſtate of Kentucky. A general warrantee with approved ſecurity, will be given.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1795.

PATRICK M'AFFRY will pleaſe to recollect he has been adviſed his note for 170 dollars was negociated, and that the money due him for Goods, to amount of about forty dollars was ready when I was ſecured in the payment of the note, which for good reaſons I have thought to retain till then.

JAMES KERR.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1795.

FOR SALE

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD, who has been habituated to houſework, and can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, Oct. 19, 1795.

For Sale.

AN eſtate called Benfield, ſituate in Charles County, Maryland, on Port-Tobacco Creek, containing near 900 acres; it has on it a comfortable dwelling houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, granery, barn &c. &c. The ſoil is equal in fertilety to any in the country, extremely well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco but particularly ſo to grazing, having a large proportion of excellent meadow ground. The premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. Cauſin, reſiding thereon, and the terms of ſale made known by Mr. Alexander Scott, near the ſame, or by the ſubſcriber.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Alexandria, October 14, 1795.

N. B. A liberal credit will be given for the purchaſe money.

THE ſubſcriber having loſt or lent the Xth vol. of the American Encyclopedia, would be much obliged to any perſon that knows of ſuch an odd volume, to give information of the ſame.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, Berkeley, Oct. 10, 1795.

JAMES KENNEDY,

DRUGGIST,
In Fairfax-Street,

Has juſt received and now for Sale, Wholeſale or Retail,

A large and general Aſſortment of
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE-STUFFS and PAINTS;
Likewiſe a general Aſſortment of
SHOP FURNITURE and VIALS, aſſorted,
Which he will ſell for Caſh or Produce.

The following are a Part:

Dye Stuffs.

ALUM, Copperas, madder, aranatto, indigo, red wood, Brazilett, liquid blue, nankeen dye, &c. &c.

Paints. White and red lead, virdegriſe, yellow ochre, Spaniſh brown, king's yellow, patent yellow, Pruſſian blue, vermilion, ſlake white, gold and ſilver leaf and umber, dry, white lead and Spaniſh brown ground in oil.

Spices. Pepper, alſpice cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines. Berton's Britiſh oil, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Daſſy's elixer, Turlington's balſam, Fraunces's elixer, Squire's grand elixer, eau de luce, Stoughton's bitters, cephalic ſnuff, worm nute, tooth-powder, Anderſon's pills, Hooper's pills, Jeſuit's drops, Hill's balſam of honey, ink-powder, court-plaiſter, Kennedy's corn-plaiſter, Harlem oil, Greenough's tincture for the teeth, do. for the toothache, Norton's drops, eſſence of peppermint, bottles of pearls, &c. &c.—alſo Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, of the firſt quality, in caſks and bottles.

Alexandria, October 8, 1795.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

HENRY GIRD and CO.

INTENDING to carry on the TALLOW CHANDLING and SOAP BOILING BUSINESS, after the beſt and moſt approved methods now practiſed in England, have taken, for that purpoſe, the houſe in Fairfax-Street, within two doors of the Cuſtom-Houſe, wherein Mr. Adams formerly kept ſtore. They hope, by the ſuperior quality of their goods, and the reaſonable profit they intend to ſell for, to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who honour them with their commands. They will always keep a general aſſortment of Soap and Candles for exportation, fit for the Weſt-India or other markets. They will give the higheſt price for Tallow, Aſhes, &c. &c. which they are now ready to take in, and they expect to open their ſtores on or before the 10th November next.

Alexandria, October 10, 1795.

N. B. H. Gird can draw on Ireland for a few hundred pounds ſterling.

LANDING

From on board the Ship Sally, Capt. James Croudhill, from Whitehaven,

A large and general aſſortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

And for ſale by the ſubſcriber ot his warehouſe in Prince ſtreet.

Wm. HODGSON.

He has alſo received,

Earthen ware in crates well aſſorted,
Nails of different ſizes,
Sail canvas, No. 1 to 8,
Bottled Porter in hhds.
Candles and ſoap in ſmall boxes,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 12 by 10 window glaſs, in boxes and half boxes,
And a quantity of excellent Pork in barrels.

October 13.

James M. M'Rea and C[illegible],

HAVE juſt received from *London* and *Li[illegible]* the Ship Alexandria, and Schooner F[illegible] but ſelect aſſortment of [illegible]n.

European Goods,

[illegible]s

Conſiſting chiefly of faſhionable ſuperfine broad caſſimeres, corduroys, velvets, velverets, velvet, ſetts and fancy cords, checks, bed ticking, well aſſorted hats, a few boxes low priced [illegible]r, Barſheetings, and muſlins aſſorted in ſmall [illegible]oap in boxes, they are opening for ſale by the piece or warehouſe on Union ſtreet, lately in the [illegible] Francis Peyton.

Alexandria, Oct. 13, 1795. [illegible]

FALL GOOL[illegible]

JOSEPH RIDDLE and[illegible]

HAVE imported in the ſhip Alex[illegible]man on or be-pool, a variety of WOLLEN[illegible]counts will then

ALSO, [illegible]which the neceſſa-

Per the brig Eliza, Johnſton, from [illegible] other parts of the tons, ſhawls, threads, ſtuff Goods, [illegible]

[illegible]ns, linens, watches, &c. [illegible]CKMAN,

Alexandria, Oct. 15. [illegible] HICKMAN.

[illegible]kman and Co.

[illegible] Hickman ſp-

[illegible] accounts of the

[illegible]aſt ſaid firm are

[illegible]d ſpeedily for

FOR THE MIRROR.

THE EXAMINATION.

No. XVI.

UNFAVORABLE impreſſions concerning the treaty have alſo been made, by comments on the offenſive and unwarrantable conduct of certain perſons commanding Britiſh ſhips of war. I am very far from defending ſuch conduct. No American feels it more acutely than myſelf, or than, I believe, it is felt by thoſe who adminiſter the government of the United States. But is this conduct produced by the treaty? Is there any article of that inſtrument which ſanctions it? On the contrary, is it not proved that the treaty provides againſt it? That it is poſſible for Britain ſo to act as to make a war unavoidable, is certain; but ſuch conduct will be, not in purſuance, but in violation of the treaty, and conſequently that inſtrument will not, for that reaſon, deſerve blame. If a wiſe and proper effort to avoid war ſhall not be ſucceſsful, it is not the effort which is to be criminated, as having produced the war.

If thoſe who urge, as an objection to the treaty, the conduct of Britain, mean any thing, they mean that we ought not to treat at all with that nation. Let us then enquire to what their ſyſtem, if indeed they have a ſyſtem, would lead us.

If we are not to accommodate differences, and to negotiate a compenſation for injuries, then we muſt either ſilently and patiently ſubmit to them, or redreſs ourſelves. There is no third remaining courſe to be purſued. A tame and paſſive acquieſcence under wrongs ſuppoſed to be too weighty to admit even of negotiation, would be recommended or agreed to by no perſon. The object then is to right ourſelves by force. This is at once a ſtate of war; and a ſtate of war is admitted to be more eligible than a diſhonorable ſubmiſſion to great, repeated, and continued injuries. But it is not, I preſume, contended or wiſhed that the war ſhould laſt for ever. It muſt at ſome period be terminated, and be terminated by a treaty. If then, although we go to war, we muſt come to a treaty at laſt; does not every principle of ſound policy, as well as of humanity, recommend that negociation ſhould firſt be eſſayed? In every ſervice there are men of violent conduct and licentious principles—perhaps they abound in the Britiſh navy. But the act of a Captain muſt be enormous indeed which would juſtify a war or a refuſal to treat with his nation, before a demand of compenſation and of puniſhment had been made and refuſed, and before his government had, by ſanctioning his conduct, made it their own.

While we complain ſo juſtly of outrages committed on us, it is greatly to be wiſhed that we could defy recrimination; unfortunately we cannot, while our whole conduct is calculated to inſpire every Britiſh officer with that hate towards us, which we openly profeſs for his nation, we do not think it neceſſary to refrain from acts of violence as unwarrantable as thoſe we ſuſtain. The burning of a peaceful merchantman, in mid day, in the face of the government of one of the ſtates, may challenge any ſingle act on the part of Britain.

But be this as it may the treaty depends on its own merits, and not on the obſervance or non-obſervance of of it by the contracting parties. Even the ſyſtem of the objectors muſt come to a treaty at laſt, and the only queſtion therefore is, whether it be or be not adviſeable to precede negotiation by war.

With equal impropriety is it generally objected, that the government of Britain does not mean to comply with the treaty, but is only ſolicitous to protract negotiation until her war with France ſhall be terminated, when ſhe will impudently and wickedly break her faith, and boldly and openly ſet us at defiance.

The obvious anſwer is, that if the treaty makes to Britain thoſe unreaſonable conceſſions which it is charged with making, it will be the intereſt of that nation to retain its obligation, and conſequently to obſerve it. Either then the objections to the treaty muſt be in ſome degree relinquiſhed, or it muſt be admitted that a reaſonable expectation may be indulged that, ſuch as it is, it will be performed.

It is obſervable too that the weſtern poſts are to be de- d before one ſhilling is to be paid in diſcharge of the ich will become due from the United States on Britiſh debts. It is not eaſy then to aſſign a entering into the treaty, unleſs it was in- perform its ſtipulations. No nation is ſo loſt to d to all regard for character, as to pledge its faith purpoſe of violating it, without a poſſibility erefrom a ſingle benefit. On the firſt of Britain will have received nothing under the ll be called upon to evacuate the poſts. If to do ſo, we ſhall then be in the ſame ſitu- when the negociation commenced, all our will remain, and the whole treaty may avoided, without any breach of faith on then will the government of Britain his ſhameful proſtitution of all principle, rming a ſolemn compact which, at the t, ſhe deſigned to violate?

t one poſſible motive aſſigned for ſuch hat ſhe dreaded the part the United er war with France, and wiſhed to which ſhe foreſaw would be inevita- evacuate our territory, until a period e poſterior to the termination of he invention of thoſe who object he treaty, it is I believe impoſſible any other motive for the conduct which they chuſe to ſay they ſuſpect, and therefore anticipate as certain.

It may then not be improper to examine the grounds of this ſuſpicion.

To give in colour we muſt aſſume two facts—the one, that it is the intereſt or the wiſh of Britain to engage in a war with the United States after the termination, rather than during the continuance of her preſent war with France—the other, that is the intereſt of America to engage immediately in the conteſt, rather than to poſtpone it.

It is ſincerely believed that neither of theſe facts is to be aſſumed, but that truth lies in oppoſition to both of them. Let us fairly enquire into the ſubject.

In caſe of immediate war there is much reaſon to believe that Spain would take part with Britain. When the treaty was formed, the United Netherlands were likewiſe engaged in the general confederacy againſt France, and might be conſidered as hoſtile to the United States, in caſe of a rupture with Britain during that confederacy. The ſubſequent conqueſt of that country was not then to be foreſeen, and conſequently ought not to be taken into the account in a view of that ſtate of things, which is to be conſidered as a key to the intention of the contracting parties.

In a war between Britain and the United States it is in a great degree optional with the former to carry it on by land, or to confine its operations to the ocean, with an exception of ſome haraſſing and deſtructive incurſions, made for the purpoſes of plunder and alarm. It would not be carried on by land, either in the preſent or future ſtate of things, but with a ſerious hope of conqueſt. It is not probable that ſuch a hope can be entertained. The rational conjecture then is, that it would be a maritime war—a war of plunder—of commercial diſtreſs and depredation. For this, Britain is already prepared. To carry it on ſucceſsfully, it would ſcarcely be neceſſary to commiſſion another frigate. Her offenſive and defenſive preparations are made, and very little additional expence would be incurred. But when ſhe ſhall have made peace with France, any war force ſhe may keep up will be ſolely on account of her conteſt with America. Unleſs ſhe entertains the hope of conqueſt ſhe can then have no motive for ſuch a conteſt. The difference in carrying on trade in ſuch veſſels as may repel a privateer, and ſuch as are not equiped for defence, is conſiderable, and this difference will be produced merely by her conflict with theſe United States. The ſituation of her finances is not ſuch as to induce a ſuſpicion, that ſhe can be now planning a war to be commenced on the cloſe of that in which ſhe is at preſent engaged. She will, like other nations, require repoſe to recruit her ſtrength and funds, both of which will be conſiderably exhauſted, by the ſevere conflict which has ſo long raged in the European world. There are two irritations following quick upon each other, which might engage the nation with its government during the conteſt with France, which would in a great degree loſe their operation in times of peace and tranquility. If to theſe conſiderations we add the recollection, that America being unable to attack and only fitted for defence, can add but little to the real ſtrength of France on the land or the ſea, unleſs our own country be invaded, it will, I think, be deemed a reaſonable conjecture, that if war with the United States was decided on, it would be the choice of Britain to engage in it now, rather than at the cloſe of her conteſt with France.

It is not, I think, difficult to prove that a war at preſent would be more diſtreſſing to America, than it would be when peace ſhall be reſtored to Europe.

It has been ſtated to be moſt proper, that it would be principally a war of plunder, and depredation on commerce. A few frigates would block up our ports, ſo as to render the navagation of our own veſſels extremely hazardous, and of conſequence extremely expenſive. We ſhould be compelled almoſt entirely to relinquiſh the uſe of American bottoms, and to permit our trade to be carried on by foreigners. Injurious as this may be, it is infinitely leſs ſo, than to have no trade either in our own, or foreign bottoms. In the preſent ſtate of things, Spain as has been ſaid, would probably be engaged againſt us. Holland, when the treaty was formed, was in the ſame confederacy. The veſſels of France are, as well as our own, liable to capture, and thoſe of Holland are now in the ſame ſituation.

What then would be the circumſtances of the United States?

The value of ſo much of our labour, as exceeds domeſtic conſumption, depends entirely on its finding a foreign market. Every difficulty and expence attending its tranſportation, is a tax upon it, which muſt be paid in ſome inſtances by the conſumers, in others by him who grows the article, and frequently by both.

In caſe of an immediate maritime war with Britain, our exports and imports would be totally unſafe in French or Duch bottoms, and would moſt probably not be received at all by thoſe who are at preſent in cloſe league with our enemy, and from whom we might expect if not open war, yet every ill diſpoſition towards ourſelves.

The conſequence would be that, the ſurplus produce of our labor, would be incapable of finding a foreign market, or would reach it loaded with ſuch burthens, as would admit of ſcarcely any original price. The experience of thoſe who can remember the period between 1775, and 1783, may inform them, what the ſtate of our country muſt be during a war, which in a great degree deſtroys foreign commerce.

The calamities would be conſiderably diminiſhed by a general peace in Europe. Altho' our own bottoms would be then in an equal degree liable to capture, yet thoſe articles which we ſell and purchaſe, would ſafely reach the reſpective markets in foreign bottoms. Our navigation would be deſtroyed, but our commerce would be preſerved. At preſent our commerce and navigation would periſh together. We ſhould certainly loſe entirely the carriage even of our own commodities, but the grower of thoſe commodities, would be able to ſell them at a ſaving price, and to purchaſe at reaſonable rates, thoſe articles which he would conſume.

[*To be finiſhed in our next.*]

BY AUTHORITY.

At Mr. Fullmer's Long-Room, for a few Night's only,
On SATURDAY Evening the 24th of October,
Will be performed,
GROUND and LOFTY
TUMBLING,
With many POSTURES and EQUILIBRIUMS,
By Mr. JOSEPH DOCTOR,
From Sadler's Wells.

PART I.

He will perform ſeveral Poſtures on a table, and throw the grand *Rondad de River*, over a garter, and will throw ſeveral Somerſets with his legs bound and blindfolded. He will throw a Somerſet over Six Men's Heads without Spring Boards, and throw the Grand So China, from two tables and a chair, with his legs bound, and a candle in each hand.

PART II.

He will ſtand on a table and two chairs and take up a ſhilling backwards; likewiſe go through a *Hoop* with a *Pyramid of Thirteen Glaſſes of Wine on his Forehead.* He will eat and drink on his head; and drink a glaſs of wine backwards in a ſurpriſing manner, beating a drum at the ſame time.

☞ Admittance 4/6. Doors to be opened at ſix o'clock and the performance to begin at ſeven.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to decline the ſale of Goods at preſent, will diſpoſe of the Stock now on hand at ſuch prices as would make it an object well worth the attention of any one in the retail buſineſs. He would alſo rent the ſtore-houſe for one or two years, which is preferable to any other ſituation between Alexandria and Winchеſter for retailing Goods.

As his only motive in adopting this plan is to bring his buſineſs to a cloſe by collecting money due, and paying that he himſelf is owing, it is expected that all indebted either to himſelf, or *James* and *Daniel Douglaſs*, will make immediate payment.

James Douglaſs.

Falls of Difficult, Oct. 20, 1795.

Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be expoſed to public ſale, by the ſubſcriber, Truſtee appointed for that purpoſe, to the higheſt bidder, at Piſcataway in Prince George's county, on Thurſday, the 29th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, at Mr. Koones's Tavern, for the purpoſe of ſatisfying the principal and intereſt due on a mortgage from Joſeph Noble Baynes, to William Hodgſon, amounting on the firſt day of October laſt, to the ſum of £ 1210: 14: 7 current money, and alſo to ſatisfy the coſts of ſuit and other expences ariſing from the ſale of ſaid property:

All thoſe two parts or parcels of a Tract of Land called *Wade's Adventure*, containing 218 acres, more or leſs—All that tract of Land, called *Craft*, containing 37 acres, more or leſs—Alſo, all that other tract of Land, called *Roſs Common*, containing 100 acres of land more or leſs, lying in Prince George's county, and contiguous to the town of Piſcataway.

This valuable property lying near to or upon navigable water, not many miles from Alexandria and the City of Waſhington, has a fair proſpect of ſpeedy appretiation in value, and of being a deſirable object to adventurers in land. The terms of ſale will be for ready money, or money to be paid immediately on the Chancellor's ratification of the ſale. The lands will be ſold either entire or in parcels, as on the day of ſale may appear moſt advantageous.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Truſtee.

Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1795.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Montgomery county, Maryland, near the Paint Chapel, and about 14 miles from George-Town, a yellow negro fellow named Perry, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; he carries his head a little on one ſide, and has had a ſcar on his forehead occaſioned by a blow: when he went away he had on a mixed cloth coat and breeches, a brown cloth jacket, a brown felt hat, and took two pea jackets, one plain and one joan ſtriped; he can write his name. He was brought about 4 weeks ſince from St. Mary's county, and there is no doubt but he will endeavour to get to his old home at Mr. George Garner's, in ſaid county.

Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

ABSOLEM BEDDOW.

Oct. 13, 1795.

To be Sold by private Contract,

THE *unexpired term of the Leaſe or Covenent of that deſirable lot, called SPRING GARDEN, with all its extenſive improvements. The leaſe or covenant has many and great advantages annexed to it. Apply to the proprietor on the premiſes.*

H. WILBAR

ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 22.

Capt. Foster, who arrived at Beverly last week from the isle of Oleron, left there the ship Mary of Alexandria, James Buchanan master, loading with salt for Rotterdam, to sail in eight or ten days. [*Tel.*]

Extract of a letter from Havannah, dated August 21, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It was only this day I have been able to get a copy of the royal order in form, relative to the American effects, captured and made prizes of by Arriztavarel's squadron. You will find it enclosed, and hope it will answer every purpose you promise yourself. I also forward you a translation of it, least you might be at a loss on that head. The motions of the general of marine are as usual very slow in ordering restitution agreeable to his master's commands, but it must take place sooner or later in spite of his tardiness on the occasion.

Translation of the King of Spain's Orders.

"*The king having determined, that the American vessels made prizes of the squadron of Don Gabriel de Arriztavarel, shall be returned to their owners, together with the money which remains deposited in the treasury, belonging to the cargoes of the said prizes. I communicate to you this his royal order for its observance in the part that appertains to you. God preserve you many years.*

Avanfeur, May 2, 1795.

(Signed) *VALDES.*"

To the Principal Minister of Marine of the Havannah.

POPULAR SOCIETIES.

THE following address from Richard, a representative of the French Republic, is authentic. It received the approbation of the committee of public safety, who requested Richard to continue his exertions to point out to the people of Holland, the danger of popular societies.

"The Hague, 11 Messidor (June) third year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

"The representative of the people, Richard, sent to the army of the north, to the states general of the United provinces.

"In several places of the Seven Provinces, agitations discover themselves, which must draw your attention. Men who have no other object than to establish their private fortunes upon the ruins of their country, make use of the enthusiasm which the recovery of their liberty inspires in the Batavians, to stimulate them to measures as contrary to the public tranquility as to the prosperity of this country. In one word, the club assumes to themselves a punishable authority, which you must hasten to extirpate if you do not wish to see for ever annihilated the sources of prosperity, and the expectations of the Batavian republic.

"The French who are in Holland, can undoubtedly require of you to do them the justice to declare, that they are not the occasion of these beginnings of anarchy. They have long given to your fellow citizens, an example of discipline, subordination, and a reverence for the laws. They have given convincing proofs that the extravagance of anarchy and the most perfect devotion to the holy cause of freedom, have reciprocally nothing in common with each other.

"You, who possess the confidence of your fellow-citizens, who have been invested by them, with the right of governing them, will undoubtedly not suffer that certain private persons, under the fraudulent name of popular societies, should overturn the edifice of the common welfare. Taught by the calamaties which the agitators of the people have brought upon France, you will repress the shameless insolence of those who would commit a violation of the laws of the government, and of the independence of the lawful constituted authorities. You are under obligations to the whole nation, to preserve entire the authority received from it. You will deliver it, in all its extent, to your successors, and not sully yourselves with the indelible shame of having made that authority contemptable.

"Wherefore these agitations of the people in Holland, and what can be the object of those who excite them? Does the patriotic administration of the United Netherlands meet any opposition in its course? Does the Stadtholderian party struggle against the happy issue of the revolution, and do they shew themselves united between the Batavians and liberty? Have you other enemyes than those we have vanquished, and are we not at hand, if it should happen that any attempt be made against your independence, or to fasten on you again the chains which we have broken? If some particular persons depart from the established order of things, have you not then no laws to punish them? Wherefore is your new form of government not peaceably established? Wherefore are tempests gathering over your heads, which you will shortly be unable to calm? It is calculated how far this useless, nay dangerous crisis may extend, and what influence it may have upon the public credit, in the establishment of which you have so deep an interest?

The cordial participation which the French nation has in the happiness of the Batavian people, will not permit their representatives to remain insensible witnesses of irregularities which have discovered themselves in several of your cities. Reading has required of us, to lay before the eyes of the good citizens, who inhabit them, the secret manœuvres of their enemies. Our experience and our misfortunes, make it our duty to caution our allies, against the suggestions of those who endeavor to plunge them into the same gulph, from which we have delivered ourselves with so much difficulty. For a long time, all the French have repeated the same language to you. Let this experience convince you; and do not wait until calamitous events—until the ruin of your country shall shew you the wisdom of your advices.

"RICHARD."

Such being the nature and tendency of popular, that is, of democratic societies, and such the mighty evils they have produced in France, every real patriot, every friend to order, to justice and regular government, must have thought their annihilation essential to the safety and well being of the country. Accordingly we find that "on the 23d of August last, Mailhe, in the name of the three committees of public safety, general security, and legislation, proposed that all assemblies known by the name of popular societies be dissolved; that consequently the places of their sitting be immediately shut, and their keys and registers deposited in the office of the secretary of the committees." which was "decreed in the midst of applauses."

A. B.

By last night's Post.

AUGUSTA, SEPT. 20.

Was killed lately at his house in South Carolina, Robert Thomas, Esq. one of the Senators of this State in the last General Assembly; he was shot dead by some person unknown—but it is generally supposed his death was occasioned by his voting for the Yazoo bill, and receiving upwards of four thousand dollars *for that vote.*

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 16.

Mr. FENNO—*The following paragraph, which appeared in Messrs. Dunlap & Claypoole's paper of yesterday, has excited much alarm, viz:*

"*The day before the sailing of the Pilot Boat (meaning the one commanded by Captain Ofwald) a frigate arrived from England, which Governor Crawford informed Capt. Ofwald brought out instructions for taking all vessels bound to or returning from French ports.*"

In consequence of this, a number of merchants requested an interview with Capt. Ofwald, which they had. Capt. Ofwald says the information he brought is misstated. The truth is, that while he was in Bermuda the British frigate Thetis, Capt. Cochran, one of Admiral Murray's squadron, arrived there—that the Governor of the island told Capt. Ofwald the Thetis had orders to take all vessels bound to or returning from France—and that no other he had arrived from England, while he was at Bermuda.

Wants a Situation,

A Tutor from the University of Cambridge. He has had ten years experience in teaching the French and learned languages, Mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. &c. so, can instruct on the Piano Forte.

He has for sale, upwards of a thousand choice pieces of music, arranged for the Harpsichord, 2 Violins, and German Flutes.

Enquire of A. B. at the Printing Office.

For Sale,

A LIKELY young Negro Fellow, who has been accustomed to wait on a Gentleman, and in the House. He is honest, sober, and well disposed,—the title indisputable. He will be sold for cash or on a short credit for a note negociable in the Bank of Alexandria. Any person wishing such a servant will leave information with Mr. *Jesse Wherry*, which will be attended to.

Alexandria, Oct. 22, 1795.

WANTS employment in a wholesale store of English or West India Goods, as a writer, a person who has been in the mercantile line, and who can bring a good recommendation. A line directed to L. K. and left with the Printer, will be duly attended to.

Alexandria, October 18, 1795.

Wanted to purchase for cash,

A Convenient Brick dwelling HOUSE and garden of a moderate size. It would be preferred near the centre of the town, although is not intended for business present. Apply to the printer.

ROBERT HENDERSON

HAVING heard a report, that it was by some person conjectured, he was one of the partners in the House of Messrs. *Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.* of this place; finds it incumbent upon himself to assert, that he is not a partner in that house, nor has he any partner in this place.

He has for sale, a regular assortment of wet GOODS per the Barrel or Hogshead, warranted of the first qualities, also all sorts of groceries, which he will sell cheap.

Union Street, Alexandria, Sept. 5, 1795.

N. B. He has got 25000lb. of excellent new RICE from Carolina, a few hundred bushels of SALT for sale.

A small SCHOONER for sale, either for cash or credit. Apply as above.

THE partnership of THOMAS MARSHALL & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent, all persons, having claims against the concern, are desired to bring them in for payment, and also, all those indebted thereto, are requested (if they wish to avoid the law) to make immediate payment to THOMAS I. BEATTY, who is fully authorised to receive the same.

THOMAS I. BEATTY.
THOMAS MARSHALL.

George-Town, Sept. 4, 1795. 7-a-21aw.

To be Sold,

BY the Subscriber, a LOT in the town of Leesburg, containing half an acre, on the main street and extending to another street running parallel, which makes it valuable, as it has two fronts and may be divided into four lotts with sufficient front and depth to each. There are improvements on the lots. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL CANBY.

8th mo. 22, 1795.

I have now on hand, which I will sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted; with an assortment of Ironmongary, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, Sept. 17, 1795.

Francis Vivent

HAS just received a choice parcel of Bourdeaux BRANDY in pipes,
Bourdeaux Claret Wine in casks,
do. do. 4 years old in boxes of 30 bottles each;
Prime brown SUGAR in barrels,
COFFEE of different qualities in barrels and bags,
Philadelphia shell brown Soap, and a variety of GOODS, to be sold at his store King Street, by wholesale for negotiable notes, or by retail.

Alexandria, September 21, 1795.

FOR SALE BY

Thompson and Veitch

OLD Port and Lisbon WINES of a superior quality, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks,

All an assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at their wholesale warehouse, on Fairfax-street.

Alexandria, August 20, 1795.

N B. They have yet on hand Hair Matrasses, and a few [illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

A Three-story Brick House, in King-street, next below the store of Ricketts and Newton, now in tenure of Potters and May—This is a good stand for business, and has been occupied as a store for several years—A Lot of 20 feet front and 60 deep, joining William Bullin's house on Duke-street.

About 50 acres of land, near this Town, part lying on the river, and joining the plantation of Baldwin Dade—Twelve Thousand Acres of Land, in Harrison County, Virginia, on the waters of Hughs's River, of the North Branch of Little Kenhawa.—This land is said to be of an extraordinary good quality, and well watered—It may be had partly for ready money, part on time, or exchanged for lots in this Town. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

WM. HARPER SHORNE.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, made had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bosses, made newell fashions; mill brands cut, either in co iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets warrants to ring as well as ever th

MILL

Made at the above shop,
The above articles will be do

☞ Also Clocks, Wat ments made and repaired

☞ He has on hand and no derate price, at the above house, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and chains, seals, keys, lockets, and b

The highest price given for brass, pewter or lead.

TO BE LE

And possession given the 2

The Houses and Lo

of Mr Robert Allison: those p cellar, counting room, dwellin and in point of situation, for a any in this town.

FR

Oct. 8.

For Sale, or

THE WAREHOUSE occupied by Fletcher and to them.

Sept. 29.

Poet's Corner.

On a Gentleman's ſaying he would dance with none but fair Ladies.

SIMON does vow, nay he does ſwear
He'll dance with none but what are fair;
Suppoſe we women ſhould diſpenſe
Our hands to none but men of ſenſe;
Suppoſe, well Madam—and what then?
Why, Sir, you'll never dance again.

For LIVERPOOL,

The ſhip Alexandria,

CAPTAIN HENRY BAYNE, Maſter,

A CONSTANT trader, one half of her cargo being ready to put on board. We expect ſhe will ſail by the middle of November at fartheſt. She is a ſtout ſtrong new veſſel, has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON,

Who have for ſale on board ſaid ſhip, Stoved SALT, looſe and in ſacks, Queens ware in crates well aſſorted.—They will give caſh for flax-ſeed.

For Charter,

The Schooner

MARIA,

Burthen about 1000 barrels.

Apply to

ABRAM HEWES.

Who has for ſale,

Sugar in hhds.

Coffee in bls.
Pepper in bags,
Allum,
Souchong Tea in quarter cheſts,
Turk's Iſland, St. Ube's and Liverpool Salt,
Lime in hhds.

Oct. 14. 1795.

For Philadelphia.

The SCHOONER

TRIAL,

ADAM DICKEY, Maſter,

Has part of her cargo on board, and will ſail in a few days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at Harper's Wharf.

October 14, 1795

NOTICE.

The Partnerſhip, under the firm of *L. Albers & Co.* in Alexandria, being diſſolved, by mutual conſent; as no claims are againſt ſaid firm, we only ſolicit thoſe who are indebted to make payment to *Albert Seekamp*, in Baltimore.

ALBERT SEEKAMP,
LEUDER ALBERS.

October 10. 1795. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

the late Dwelling-Houſe of General Robardeau, deceaſed, in Wincheſter, Virginia, for Caſh only,

all his PERSONAL ESTATE.

Sale to commence on Thurſday the 5th day of Nover next, to continue each day ſucceſſively, until diſpoſed of. Thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate to bring them forward, duly authenticated; and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ANDER SMITH, Executor.

NOTICE.

All claims againſt the eſtate of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland are to bring them in, that they may be known; and perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

County. October 6, 1795.

Harſthorne and Sons

have in the ſchooner Harriot, Captain [illegible] from Barbados, a few hogſheads of

Rum, and Sugar

in barrels. *They have alſo on hand,*

Mahogany in Logs or

in barrels, a few ſmall and middle ſized [illegible] in boxes, which will be ſold on [illegible] for the uſual credit. Caſh

Sept. 3.

[illegible] wanted. Enquire

Lots in Dumfries for ſale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the worſhipful court of Prince William County, will be ſold for ready money, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of November next, on the premiſes, two LOTS in the town of Dumfries, on which are large and convenient houſes, ſuitable for a genteel family, and an extenſive and well improved garden, the lots are ſituate in a healthy part of the town, near the Court Houſe, and are now in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS JACOB, and are to be ſold to diſcharge a debt recovered by Mr. JOHN CANNON, againſt Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL.

ALEX. HENDERSON,
JOHN GIBSON,
JAMES REID,
} *Commiſſioners.*

Dumfries, Oct. 7, 1795. 1w-3w.

FORD, PATTON & CO.

Have imported in the ſhip Active from Hull, and the Smallwood from Liverpool,

A General aſſortment of Goods,

CONSISTING of fine and coarſe Cloths, Caſſimeres, Half-thicks, Cottons, Kerſeys, &c. They alſo daily expect their London Goods, by the Eliza, and a neat aſſortment of MANCHESTRY, by the Alexandria from Liverpool, all of which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms by wholeſale only, at their ſtore, at preſent occupied by Mr. JOHN NORWOOD. As they have declined the retail buſineſs in this place, they have to requeſt all thoſe indebted to them, as well as the late concern of FORD and PATTON, to make immediate payments, as longer indulgence will not be given.

Alex. Oct. 7, 1795.

William I. Hall

Will have open and ready for ſale in a few days, a large and excellent aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

RECEIVED by the ſhips Sally and Alexandria, which he will ſell at a reaſonable advance, on the uſual terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1795.

Cheap Goods.

THE ſubſcriber determined to quit the ſale of Dry Goods, will diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock, by wholeſale or retail, at and under prime coſt for caſh or approved notes.

JOHN FERRALL.

King-ſtreet, Alex. Aug. 26.

Clocks and Watches.

THE Subſcriber has juſt received by the Eliza, Johnſton, from London; and the Alexandria from Liverpool, an aſſortment of GOODS; amongſt which are ſpring and other Clocks; a great variety of warranted Watches; beſt enamel'd Clock and Watch faces; Clock and Watch-makers' tools and materials, ſuch as Springs, glaſſes from No. 10, to 35; Pendants and Bows, &c. &c. a few beſt Penknives and Razors, Coral and other Beads, a great variety of Locket glaſſes and Garnet ſtones, Silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A great variety of Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. with a general aſſortment of Jewelry and Silver Ware as uſual.

MORDECAI MILLER.

Alexandria, Oct. 15, 1795.

N. B. The higheſt price given for old Gold, Silver, &c. &c. 4 w.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muſcovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyſon TEAS by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cognac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines in quarter caſks,
Claret in caſes of 24 doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molaſſes by the hhd. or barrel,
Glaſs ware aſſorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Alliſon.

TO LET,

For a Term of Years,

The Farm on which I live, within ſix miles of Alexandria, containing about 400 acres; there are on this farm, two good houſes, a good orchard and about 60 acres of meadow land; the fields that have been under cultivation are in good order for farming. The terms will be ſuitable to a tenant, as the rent will conſiſt of ſuch articles as may be made on the land, and will be moderate in conſideration of additional improvements of the premiſes to be made by the tenant.

I have lots in different ſituations in the Town of Alexandria to leaſe forever, and ſome for ſale, at a low price for ready money.

SAMUEL ARELL.

Mount-Salus, Sept. 30. t. f.

I have a WAGGON & TEAM FOR SALE.

ISRAEL JENNY.

Loudoun County, 8th mo. 1795.

A Merchant Mill, Lands

And other property for Sale, viz.

A TRACT containing 90¼ acres of land, with a merchant mill and ſaw mill thereon, ſituate on a branch of Rappahannock River, in Culpepper county, Virginia, near Chester's Gap of the Blue Ridge. The mill houſe is about 41 by 58 feet, has two water wheels 18 by 19 feet overſhot and 30 feet head and fall, a pair of Burr ſtones about 4 feet 6 or 8 inches and a pair of excellent country ſtones; the ſtream is full capable of working three pair of ſtones nearly the whole year. The whole ſtream which is large and the moſt conſtant of any in that part of the county, may be conducted to the wheels, if deſired, with a very trifling expence, no part of the works can poſſibly be affected by the moſt violent floods. The other improvements are a ſtore houſe with a cellar well walled, two rooms with a brick chimney and fire place in each and two lodging rooms above, a kitchen and ſmoak houſe, all new and well built, with ſhingle roofs, a good paled garden, two other dwelling houſes, a ſtable, ſpring houſe and a new log houſe; there are beſides the above improvements a ſmall apple orchard of bearing trees and above 25 acres of the land cleared; there is likewiſe on this tract, and on the ſame ſtream, another mill ſeat equal if not ſuperior, as it has the advantage of another ſtream which can with little expence be united to the other at the forebay. This mill has the advantage of commanding a moſt extenſive cuſtom and purchaſe of wheat, there being no merchant mill to the northward nearer than thoſe on Shenandoah, the oppoſite ſide of the Blue Ridge, and but one to the ſouthward in 25 miles; no part of Virginia excells in point of quality the wheat raiſed in this neighbourhood: the works of the mill are in good order and almoſt new and the cloths are good. About one half the purchaſe money will be required in hand and an extenſive credit given on the balance, by ſecuring the payment of £. 100 annually.

The whole Stock in a Tan-Yard at Front-Royal, in Frederick county, 22 miles from the town of Wincheſter, conſiſting of leather, hides, bark, working tools, &c. There are about 16 vatts of leather nearly tanned, and about 60 or 70 cord of bark in the yard, moſtly one year old and well ſaved. The perſon who may purchaſe the ſtock may have a leaſe for 10 or 11 years of the yard which has 32 vatts including handlers, latches, bates, &c. together with a large dwelling houſe adjacent to the yard, a barn, garden and an incloſed lot of about 4 or 5 acres This ſtand is ſurpaſſed by none in the ſtate of Virginia out of a ſea port town, as its ſituation in a ſmall improving village at the junction of two capital roads acroſs the Blue Ridge and an extenſive country unſupplied with tan yards, gives it the advantage of a moſt extenſive cuſtom: a conſiderable part of the amount will be required in hand and a credit will be given on the balance. To a perſon deſirous of eſtabliſhing himſelf or ſon in this buſineſs to advantage cannot but be an object of importance.

300 acres of land about five miles from the town of Front Royal, on which are two tenements and upwards of 100 acres cleared.

385 acres ditto about the ſame diſtance from the ſaid town, with two ſmall improvements upon it and about 150 bearing apple trees.

30¼ acres within two hundred yards of the ſaid town, nearly all clearer, which will be ſold altogether or in lots of 2½ to 3 acres.

160 acres ditto in two tracts adjoining, on which are two ſmall ſettlements with log houſes, and about 25 acres cleared and under good fence, half a mile from the laſt mentioned place.

Half of a tract of 200 acres of land one mile from the ſaid town of Front Royal whereon is a large ſtill houſe with four ſtills, near 100 head of hogs, about 10 head of cows and ſome young cattle, a very fine team of five horſes and a good road waggon and gears, and about 30 acres of corn growing, the half of which will be ſold with half of the land. This diſtillery is never ſtopped by the vicitudes of weather, being ſupplied with water from an excellent ſpring. On this tract is a capital mill ſeat on Happy creek.

200 acres land all in wood adjoining the laſt mentioned. This tract abounds with a variety of excellent timber, eſpecially large pines, which would render it an object to the purchaſer of the adjoining tract.

Alſo, ſeveral lots in the town of Front Royal, and two at Bath, one of which is ſituate near the public ſquare and ſpring—the other is an elegant and moſt improveable ſituation on the ſide of the mountain, poſſeſſing the advantage of a proſpect and an almoſt continual circulation of air, in the ſultry and calm ſeaſon which renders lower ſituations ſo extremely diſtreſſing during that time.

For the above lands and property a part will be requeſted to be paid down and time will be given for the balance. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing may know the terms by applying to Mr. John Hickman, living at Front Royal who will ſhew the lands, or to the ſubſcriber at Alexandria.

Wm. HICKMAN.

Sept. 3, 1795.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH SAUL having declined the agency of Meſſrs Hodgſon, Nicholſon & Co. they have appointed Mr. Thomas Henry O'Neil their true and lawful attorney in his place, to cloſe all the concerns of their late ſtores in Alexandria, both under the firms of Hodgſon & Nicholſon, and Hodgſon, Nicholſon & Co. They have further to requeſt immediate payment of all debts due the above firms, or ſuits will be commenced without reſpect, on all delinquents. All thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid concerns are requeſted to deliver the ſame to Mr. O'Neil, at his counting houſe, next door to Mr. Oliver Price's, in Fairfax ſtreet, who will diſcharg ſame. 15th September, 1795.